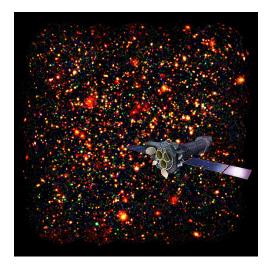
Spectroscopic and photometric samples for COSMOS/GOODS-S fields and the MOONS future prospective for SED fitting studies







Jorge Andrés Villa Vélez

Dr. Véronique Buat, Dr. Denis Burgarella, Dr. Myriam A. Rodrigues, Dr. Mathieu Puech, Dr. Héctor Flores 2019



Outline

- MOONS
- Current SSP models
- New High-Resolution models in CIGALE
- Why photometry + spectroscopy is needed?
- COSMOS and GOODS-S fields catalog for SED fitting
- Hα and [OIII] subsamples: CIGALE emission line modeling

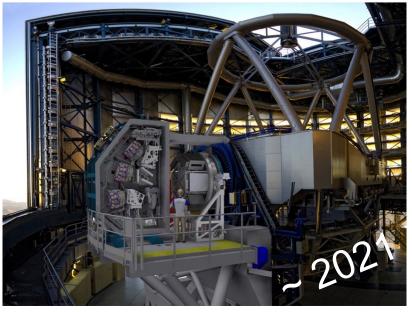


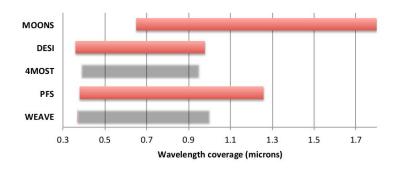
MOONS

Multi Object Optical and Near-Infrared Spectrograph



MOONS: Multi Object Optical and Near-Infrared Spectrograph



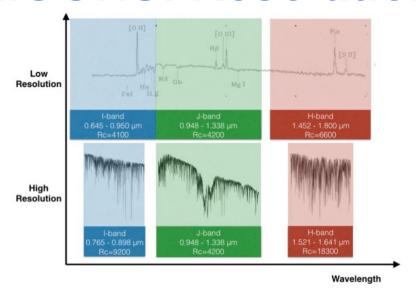


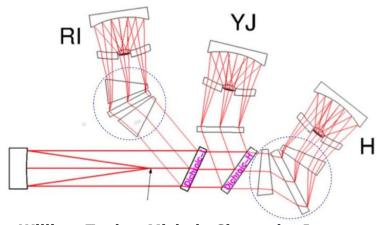
Requirement	Baseline Specification	
Field-of-View	500 arcmin ²	
Fibre multiplex per pointing	1000	
Smallest target separation	<10"	
Sky projectsd diameter of each fiber	1.0 arcsec	
Wavelength coverage	0.65 - 1.8 micron	
Observing modes	medium resolution (MR) and high resolution (HR)	



William Taylor, Michele Cirasuolo, Jose Afonso, Marcella Carollo, Chris Evans, et al., 2018

MOONS: Resolution Modes





William Taylor, Michele Cirasuolo, Jose Afonso, Marcella Carollo, Chris Evans, et al., 2018

MOONS-Wi

Wavelength coverage 0.64-1.8µm

Medium-resolution mode R ~4000-6000 (I, J, and H-band)

High-resolution mode

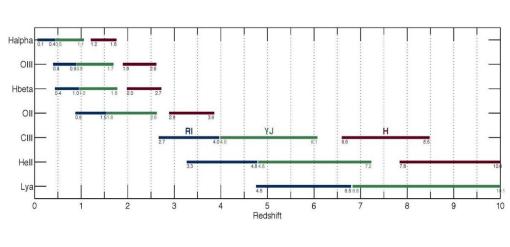
R~9200

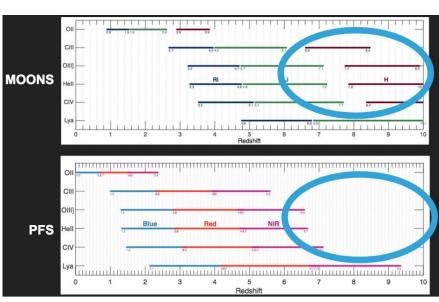
R~4200

R~18300



MOONS: Emission Line Coverage

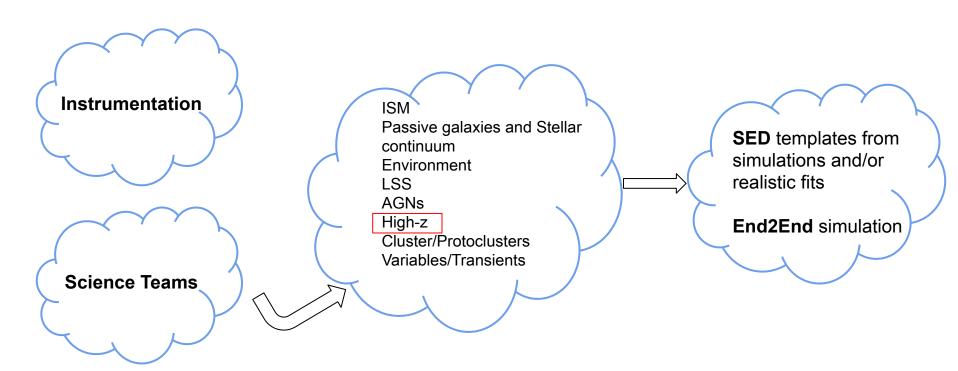




MOONS-Wi ki



MOONS: Extragalactic Astronomy





MOONS: Extragalactic Astronomy

Stellar mass	10 ⁹	1010.5	1011.5
Velocity dispersion	50km/s	120km/s	250km/s
SFH	Starbust MS	Starbust MS Quiescent	MS Quiescent
SFR			
Metallicity (Z _{sun})	0.5	0.5,1	0.5,1,2

Science Cases

- SC1: Galactic stellar archaeology
- **SC2**: Galaxy evolution in the redshift desert
- SC3: Large-scale structure
- **SC4**: Large-area galaxy surveys
- **SC5**: The first galaxies at the largest redshifts



Simple Stellar Population High-Resolution Models



Stellar Models Libraries

UV and NIR extended

Empirica	al models	Stellar librar	y models	Curren	t models
	2.5 Myr to 12 Gyr 1.15 - 10.62 [μm] R~500 Sampling 5.0 Å	M11 STELIB-based:	: 30 Myr to 15 Gyr 1.01 - 9.3 [μm] R∼3.1-3.4Å (FWHM) Sampling 0.5 Å	M05 models:	1000 yr - 15 Gyr 0.09 - 1600 [µm]
M11 MARCS-based:	3/7 to 15 Gyr 1.29 - 199.9 [μm] R∼20000 Sampling 0.065 Å		55 Myr/ 6.5/55 Gyr Myr to 15 Gyr 0.1/0.35 - 0.74/199.9 [μm] R~2.54Å (FWHM) Sampling 0.9 Å	BC03 models	s: 0.0 - 20 Gyr 91 [Å] - 160 [µm] R~1000
LAM		M11 ELODIE-based	: 3/55 Myr to 12/15 Gyr 0.1/ 0.39 - 0.68 [µm] R~0.55Å (FWHM) Sampling 0.2 Å		

Stellar Models Libraries

UV and NIR extended

Empirical	l models

Stellar library models

Current models

M11 Pickles-based: 2.5 Myr to 12 Gyr

1.15 - 10.62 [µm]

R~500

Sampling 5.0 Å

M11 MARCS-based: 3/7 to 15 Gyr

1.29 - 199.9 [µm]

R~20000

Sampling 0.065 Å

M11 STELIB-based: 30 Myr to 15 Gyr

1.01 - 9.3 [µm]

R~3.1-3.4Å (FWHM)

Sampling 0.5 Å

M11 MILES-based: 55 Myr/ 6.5/55 Gyr Myr

to 15 Gyr

0.1/0.35 - 0.74/199.9 [µm]

R~2.54Å (FWHM) Sampling 0.9 Å

M11 ELODIE-based: 3/55 Myr to 12/15 Gyr

0.1/ 0.39 - 0.68 [µm] R~0.55Å (FWHM)

Sampling 0.2 Å

M05 models: 1000 yr - 15 Gyr

0.09 - 1600 [µm]

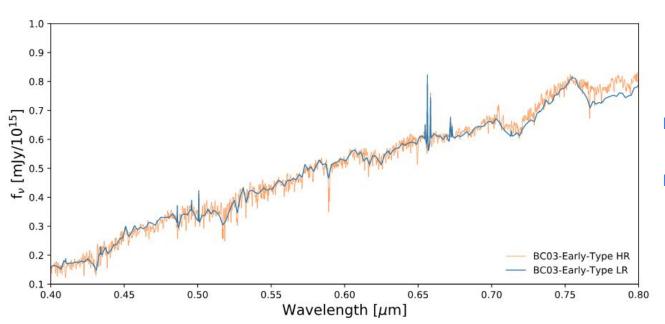
BC03 models: 0.0 - 20 Gyr

91 [Å] - 160 [µm]

R~1000



Samples: Low- and-High Resolution BC03 models



BC03 LR models:

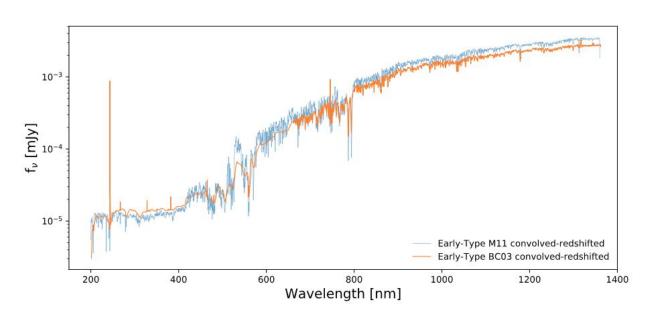
 $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 200-500$

BC03 HR models:

 $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 2000$

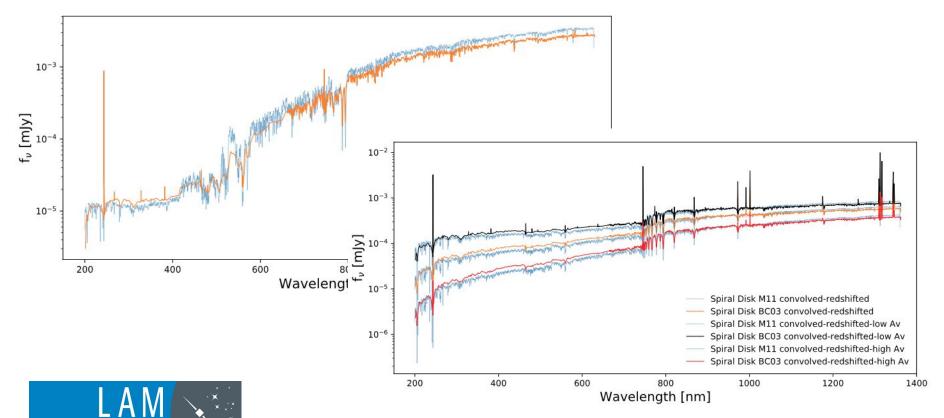


Samples: CIGALE-MOONS version





Samples: CIGALE-MOONS version



LABORATOIRE D'ASTROPHYSIQUE

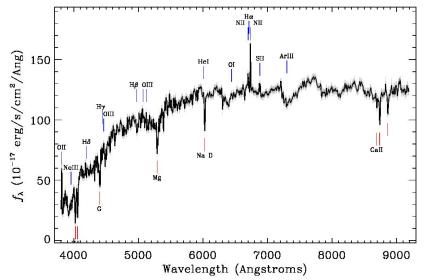
DE MARSEILLE

Dust Attenuation & SFRs: Photometry + 3D-HST Spectroscopy



SED Photometry + Spectroscopy: Relevance

Issues: Spectroscopic data overwhelms the photometric. Hard to find a reliable likelihood for the bayesian methods! Alternatively, Monte-Carlo methods to fit both. Deep-learning methods. (Chevallard & Charlot 2016; Fossati et al. 2018; Aufort Ph.D. thesis)



The Undergraduate ALFALFA
Team

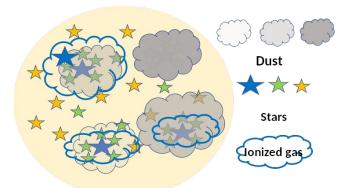


SED Photometry + Spectroscopy: Relevance

Issues: Spectroscopic data overwhelms the photometric. Hard to find a reliable likelihood for the bayesian methods! Alternatively, Monte-Carlo methods to fit both. Deep-learning methods. (Chevallard & Charlot 2016; Fossati et al. 2018; Aufort Ph.D. thesis)

My Goal: To study differences between the attenuation of nebular lines and continuum. Variations between young and old stellar populations, metallicity, SFRs ...

Simultaneous fit of photometric and spectroscopic data ensures a full consistency and helps us to measure a differential attenuation by assuming a simple attenuation law as **Calzetti et al. (2000)** and then compare it to the SFR obtained for UV, IR and emission lines.



Buat et al.,



SED Photometry + Spectroscopy: Relevance

Issues: Spectroscopic data overwhelms the photometric. Hard to find a reliable likelihood for the bayesian methods! Alternatively, Monte-Carlo methods to fit both. Deep-learning methods. (Chevallard & Charlot 2016; Fossati et al. 2018; Aufort Ph.D. thesis)

My Goal: To study differences between the attenuation of nebular lines and continuum. Variations between young and old stellar populations, metallicity, SFRs ...

Simultaneous fit of photometric and spectroscopic data ensures a full consistency and helps us to measure a differential attenuation by assuming a simple attenuation law as **Calzetti et al. (2000)** and then compare it to the SFR obtained for UV, IR and emission lines.

Alternative approach (already implemented in CIGALE): Add EWs or emission line fluxes to the photometric data to constrain the different stellar populations and amount of dust attenuation avoiding the oversampling of full spectra. (Buat et al., 2018; Boquien et al., 2019)



Fields: COSMOS

3D-HST Momcheva et al., 2016: Redshift + emission lines

Laigle et al., 2016 photometry: UBVrizJHKs

HELP-project catalog: NUV

IRAC (1,2,3,4) Spitzer 24µm

PACS (100µm and 160µm)

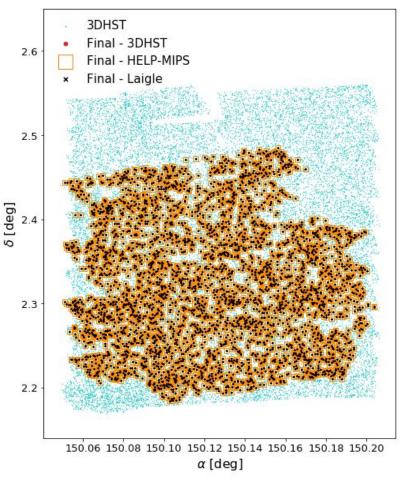
SPIRE (250μm, 350μm, 500μm)

Extra-check: Jin et al., 2018 data (PACS (100 and 160) and SPIRE (250, 350, 500)

PEP data for (PACS (100 and 160)

HELP-project data





Fields: GOODS-S

3D-HST Momcheva et al., 2016: Redshift + emission lines

CANDELS Guo et al., 2013: UVIMOS F435W F606W F755W F814W

F850LP F098M F105W F125W F160W ISAAC-Ks Spitzer 24µm IRAC(1,2,3,4)

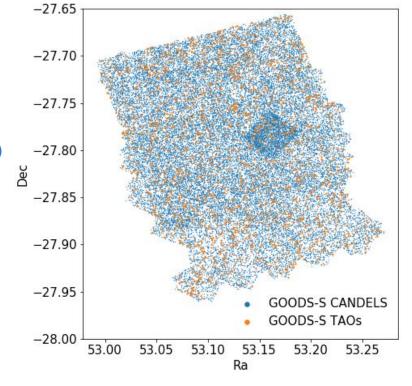
PEP catalog Lutz et al., 2011: PACS (70μm, 100μm and 160μm)

SPIRE (250μm, 350μm, 500μm)

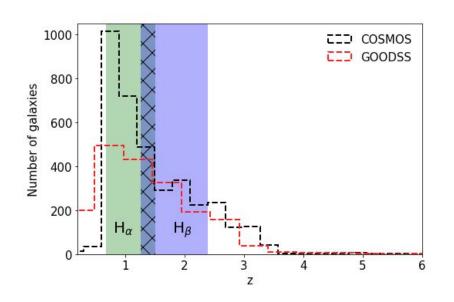
Extra-check: Jin et al., 2018 data (PACS (100 and 160) and SPIRE (250, 350, 500)

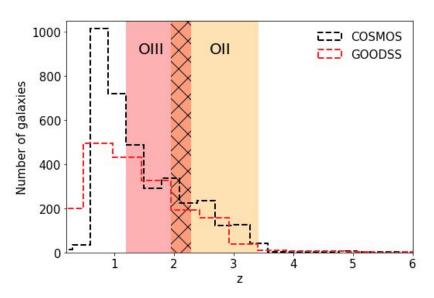
PEP data for (PACS (100 and 160)

HELP-project data



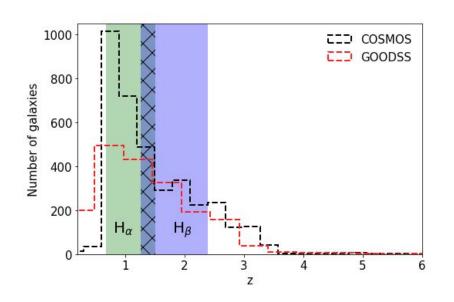


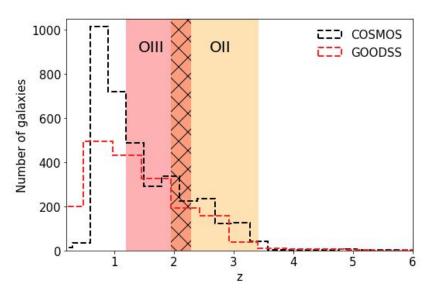




COSMOS GOODS-S 3676 objects 1877 objects

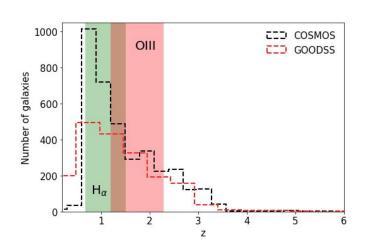






SNR > 3 for Hα and OIII At least PACS 100 μm and 160 μm

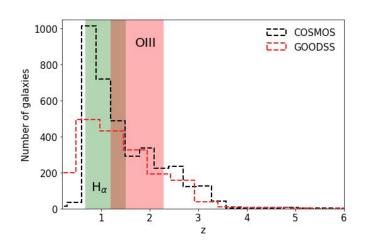




SNR > 3 for H α and OIII At least PACS 100 μ m and 160 μ m

Bands	Good Data	Percentage (%)
galex.NUV	3	75.00
cfht.megacam.u	4	100.00
subaru.suprime.B	4	100.00
subaru.suprime.V	4	100.00
subaru.suprime.r	4	100.00
subaru.suprime.i	4	100.00
subaru.suprime.z	4	100.00
subaru.hsc.y	4	100.00
UKIRT WFCJ	4	100.00
cfht.wircam.H	4	100.00
WFCAM K	4	100.00
IRAC1	4	100.00
IRAC2	4	100.00
IRAC3	3	75.00
IRAC4	2	50.00
spitzer.mips.24	4	100.00
herschel.pacs.100	4	100.00
herschel.pacs.160	4	100.00
herschel.spire.PSW	9	0.00
herschel.spire.PMW	Θ	0.00
herschel.spire.PLW	Θ	0.00
Ha	4	100.00
Hb	4	100.00
OIII	4	100.00





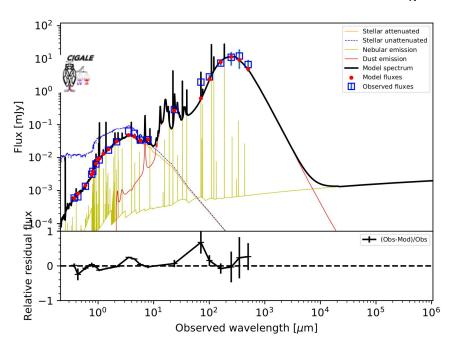
SNR > 3 for H α and OIII At least PACS 100 μ m and 160 μ m

Bands	Good Data	Percentage (%)	
galex.NUV	3	75.00	
cfht.megacam.u	4	100.00	
subaru.suprime.B	4	100.00	
subaru.suprime.V	4	100.00	
subaru.suprime.r	4	100.00	
subaru.suprime.i	4	100.00	
subaru.suprime.z	4	100.00	
subaru.hsc.y	4	100.00	
UKIRT WFCJ	4	100.00	
cfht.wircam.H	4	100.00	
WFCAM K			
IRAC1	Bands	Good Data	Percentage (
IRAC2			
IRAC3	UVIMOS	22	100.00
IRAC4	hst.wfc.F435W	22	100.00
spitzer.mips.24	hst.wfc.F606W	22	100.00
herschel.pacs.100	hst.wfc.F755W	22	100.00
herschel.pacs.160	hst.wfc.F814W	22	100.00
herschel.spire.PSW	ACS_F850LP	22	100.00
herschel.spire.PMW	WFC3_F098M	8	36.36
herschel.spire.PLW	WFC3_F105W	13	59.09
Ha	hst.wfc3.F125W	21	95.45
Hb	hst.wfc3.F160W	22	100.00
OIII	ISAACKs	21	95.45
	spitzer.irac.ch1	22	100.00
	spitzer.irac.ch2	22	100.00
	spitzer.irac.ch3	22	100.00
	spitzer.irac.ch4	22	100.00
	spitzer.mips.24	22	100.00
	herschel.pacs.70	22	100.00
	herschel.pacs.100	22	100.00
	herschel.pacs.160	22	100.00
	herschel.spire.PSW	22	100.00
	herschel.spire.PMW	13	59.09
	herschel.spire.PLW	9	40.91
	На	22	100.00
	Hb	19	86.36
	OIII	22	100.00



Fields: SED fitting with CIGALE

Best model for 1938.0 at z = 1.1150000095367432. Reduced χ^2 =2.59



Avoid bad photometric data

Guarantee an homogenous sample for both fields

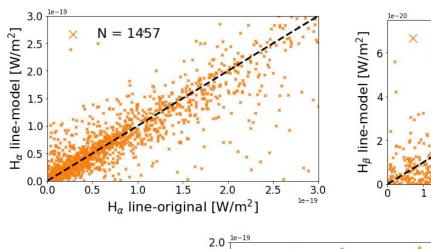
Explore a wide range of parameters

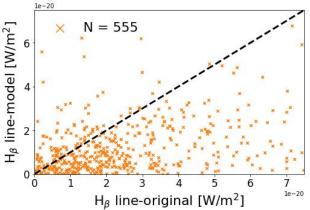
Modify recipes for attenuation laws

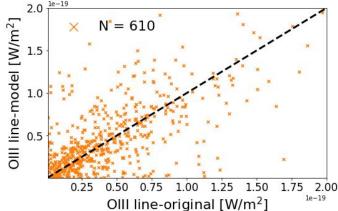
Calibrate SFRs using Lines + Continuum



Subsample: Emission lines

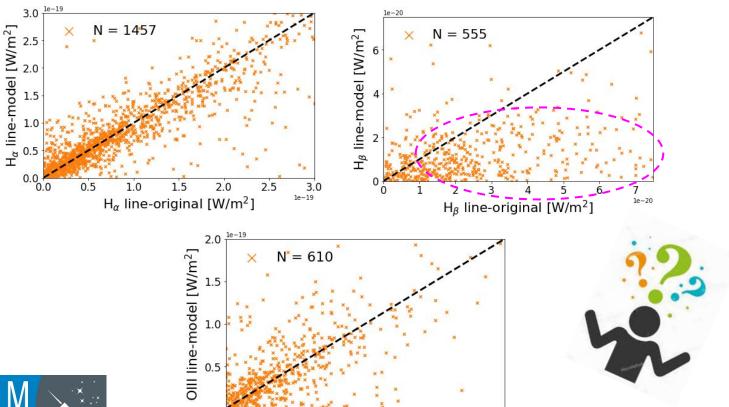








Subsample: Emission lines



OllI line-original [W/m²]

1.75

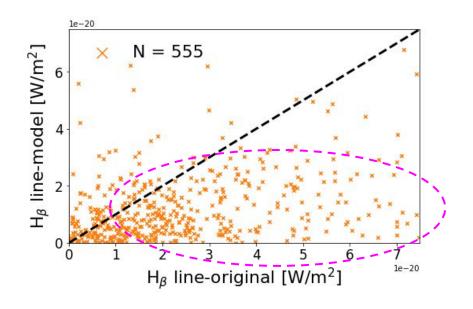
2.00

le-19

1.50



Dust Attenuation: My Ph.D. Thesis



Classical recipe or starburst:

Proposed by Calzetti et al., 2000 based on attenuation continuum ratio fixed i.e. E = 0.44

CF00 recipe:

Proposed by **Charlot and Fall**, **2000** based on different attenuations for the birth cloud and the ISM

Already implemented in CIGALE!

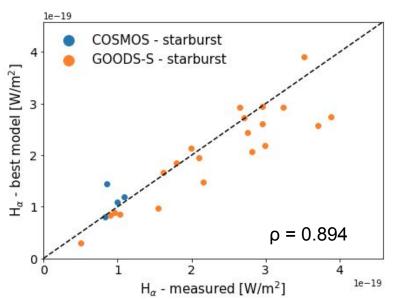
Boquien et al., 2019

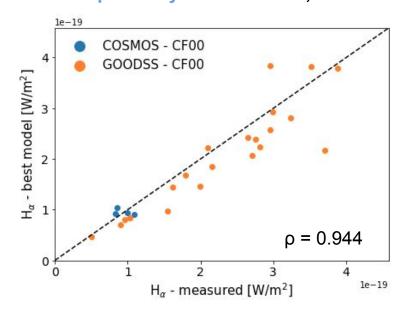


Sub-sample: Hα and [OIII] prediction

Modified Starburst model

Derived from Calzetti et al., 2000 law



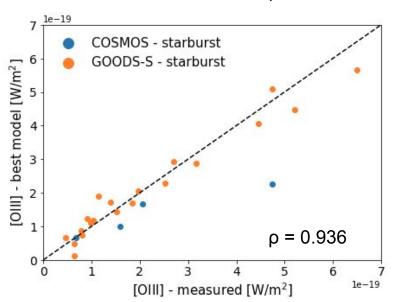


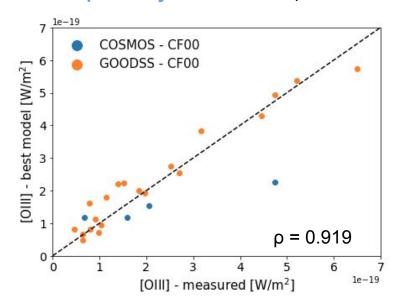


Sub-sample: Hα and [OIII] prediction

Modified Starburst model

Derived from Calzetti et al., 2000 law



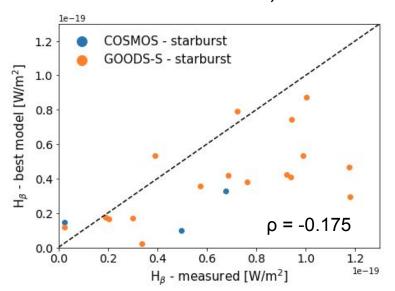


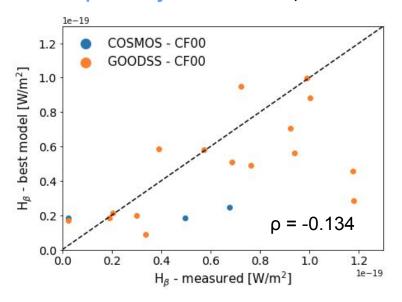


Sub-sample: H_B prediction

Modified Starburst model

Derived from Calzetti et al., 2000 law

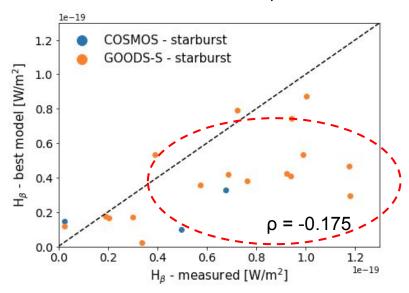


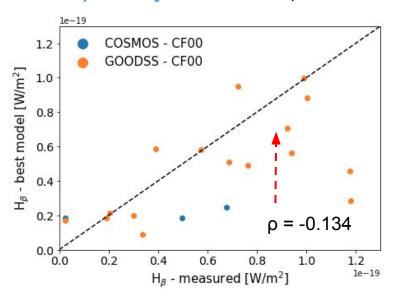




Sub-sample: H_B prediction

Modified Starburst model
Derived from Calzetti et al., 2000 law

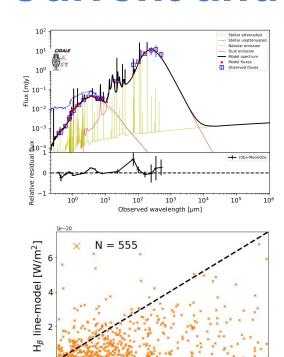






Current and Future work

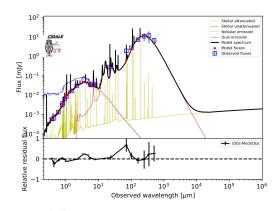
le-20

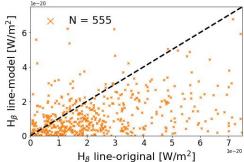




 H_{β} line-original [W/m²]

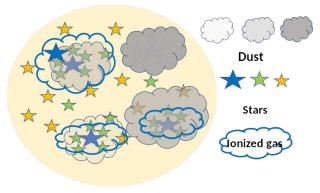
Current and Future work ...







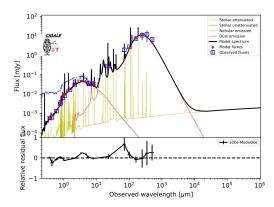
Accurate recipes for attenuation

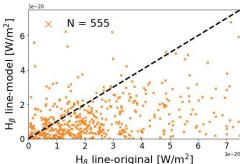


Simulation of realistic SEDs from realistic photometry

Numerical simulations of SEDs

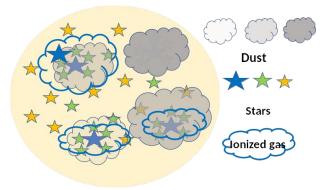
Current and Future work ...





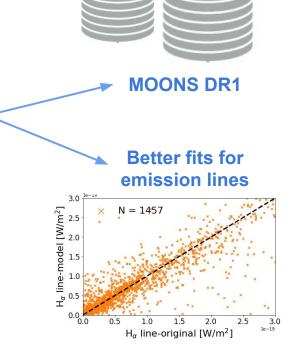


Accurate recipes for attenuation



Simulation of realistic SEDs from realistic photometry

Numerical simulations of SEDs



Jorge Andrés Villa Vélez

Summary

- CIGALE can perform SED fitting using simultaneously photometric and spectroscopic data.
- There is a current CIGALE-MOONS version including SSP HR-models which will evolve to be adapted for MOONS requirements in the future.
- **Hβ** emission line is currently hard to fit with a simple model available in **CIGALE**. Modifying the recipe for emission line calculation and/or attenuation laws will solve this issue and pave the road for **MOONS** measurements.
- We need instruments like MOONS to create better photo-spectroscopic samples because the current 3D-HST data available for fields which are well known are not sufficient. MOONS will provide a better sample to study dust attenuation, SFR, metallicities, etc....



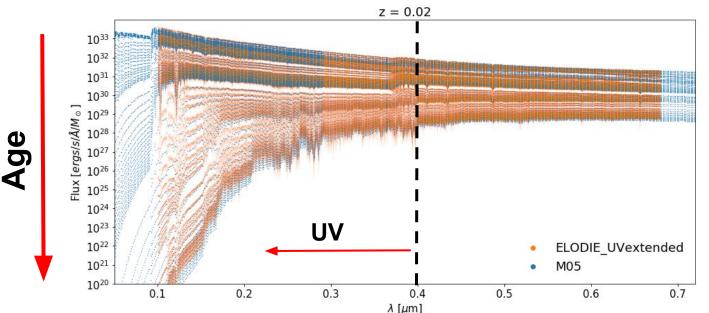
Thanks

Questions?

Comments?



Current SSP models: ELODIE UV-extended



M05:

1000 yr - 15 Gyr 91 - 1600000 [µm]

ELODIE:

3 Myr - 12 Gyr 0.10 - 0.68 [µm] R = 0.55 Å (FWHM) IMF - Salpeter



MOONS Sources Coverage

